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1903-1904

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Board of Sheep Commissioners
of the
STATE OF MONTANA

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**1903-1904**  
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CONTAINING ALSO

*New Law Relating to Sheep Passed in 1905,
Governor's Quarantine Proclamations of 1905,
Regulations for Disinfection of Cars,
Directions for Dipping of Sheep,
Article on Repression of Contagious and
Infectious Diseases.*

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**It is imperative that Montana Sheep Men and Breeders Elsewhere  
who import Rams into Montana should read the provisions  
of the new law relating to Sheep Inspection, Dipping,  
and Quarantining of Sheep, and the Disinfection  
of Cars used in sheep shipments from one  
point to another within the state.**

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*Annual Report*

OF THE

*Board of*

*Sheep Commissioners*

OF

*Montana*

1903-1904

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*T. C. POWER, President*

*CORNELIUS HEDGES, Jr., Secretary*

**HELENA, MONTANA**

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STATE PUBLISHING COMPANY  
HELENA, MONT.





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# Annual Report of the Board of Sheep Commissioners

## OF MONTANA.

### 1903-1904.

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#### TO MONTANA SHEEP MEN.

This pamphlet contains the new law approved by the Governor February 28, 1905. It is absolutely essential that every sheep man in the state should be familiar with this law and its provisions respecting the disinfection of cars in which any sheep are to be shipped to points within Montana; the law and formulas for the dipping of sheep, and the quarantine proclamations which must positively be observed, and all of which are important.

No Montana sheep owner should import any rams or stock sheep into the state without first familiarizing himself with these provisions.

It is desired to place a copy of this pamphlet in the hands of every sheep owner in the state. If you do not receive one and will so advise the secretary, a copy will be mailed promptly free of charge.

Helena, Montana, Dec. 10, 1904.

To President T. C. Power and Members of the State Board of Sheep Commissioners:

Herewith I present to you the transactions of this office for the past year.

#### BOARD CHANGES.

Soon after the last annual meeting Commissioner David Smet-hurst of Carbon County handed to Governor Toole his resignation. The reason given for this action was that he was no longer engaged in the sheep industry and wished to give way to an active sheep man to the end that his county, which is largely interested in sheep, might be represented on the Board. Governor Toole promptly appointed another gentleman to fill the vacancy, but so far as I have been able to learn he has not yet qualified.

About the same time Commissioner David Hilger of Fergus County tendered to Governor Toole his resignation as a member of this Board.

In his letter apprising us of his action he states that he could not find time to attend to its duties and that he had disposed of his

sheep interests and was engaged only in cattle raising. The resignation was accepted by the Governor and the vacancy filled by the appointment of Mr. B. C. White of Garneil, well known as an intelligent and interested sheep man, and well qualified for the position.

In parting with Mr. Hilger we cannot refrain from expressing our regrets and in complimenting him on his unfailing courtesy and promptness in his correspondence with this office, while his reports were always most carefully prepared and contained much information from his county—which was formerly, if not still, the banner woolgrowing county of the state.

### **APPROPRIATIONS.**

The appropriations made at the last annual meeting were in due time made out in the form of claims and presented to the State Board of Examiners, and all were approved except that of Mr. John F. Patterson for dipping and supervising the dipping of certain sheep in Chouteau County. This claim was more than two years old. It has first been presented to the owners of the sheep and by them declined. Mr. Patterson, through his attorney, then presented the claim to this Board and it was in turn submitted to the Board of Examiners, having first been approved by Commissioner Bourne.

The State Board of Examiners disapproved the bill, giving as their reasons that it was contracted before the present Board of Sheep Commissioners was appointed. They, however, stated that they deemed it of sufficient merit to recommend that it be made the subject of a special appropriation by the forthcoming legislature, and would so recommend it to their consideration.

The bill of Inspector R. H. Clendenin of Meagher County, which one member of the Board had stated was not a proper charge against the state fund, was submitted to the Board in accordance with your instructions of one year ago. The claim was approved by the other two members of the Board and the warrant issued to Mr. Clendenin.

With one member dissenting, the claims of your President for \$600.00 to apply on the judgment against former Inspector Henry Struck, and for \$250.00 in favor of the National Livestock Association, were also approved by the Board of Examiners.

In the matter of the appropriation for Struck, an attorney was employed by your President to prepare a brief in the matter for consideration by the Board of Examiners.

### **EXPENDITURES.**

The expenditures of the Board for the year ending November 30, 1904, including all the appropriations of the last meeting, together with \$111.00 of outstanding warrants for November, amount to



\$1,904.01. This is larger than heretofore and is in excess of the yearly receipts.

The expenditures are classified as follows:

|                                          |            |
|------------------------------------------|------------|
| Commissioners' expenses .....            | \$ 468.60  |
| Inspection and treatment.....            | 2,739.00   |
| Stationery, postage and incidentals..... | 1,146.41   |
| Secretary's salary .....                 | 550.00     |
|                                          | <hr/>      |
|                                          | \$1,904.01 |

### RECEIPTS.

The receipts to the fund during the year ending November 30, 1904, were \$3,968.08. This is a smaller amount than the fund formerly received, but it must be remembered that the levy is now but one-quarter of a mill on the dollar, where previous to 1903 it was one-half a mill.

At the end of the fiscal year—November 30, 1904—there was in the fund the sum of \$9,043.46, and it is the earnest desire of your officers that it be spent only, as heretofore, in maintaining the strictest inspection for the detection of scab, and if sanction be given, in assisting in the discovery and prosecution of those engaged in perpetrating bounty frauds.

### DISCIPLINE.

So far as known, but one arrest was made during the past year, and that was in Custer County at the instance of Inspector Dan H. Bowman. The offending parties were the proprietors of sheep that crossed into Montana without reporting to the Montana inspector. A conviction was secured and fine imposed.

Complaint was made to the Board by a sheep man in Meagher County that he had reason to believe that one of his neighbors had systematically stolen sheep from him and asking for the appointment of a special detective by the Board. The matter was referred to Commissioner Folsom for settlement and we are not advised as to the outcome.

### INSPECTORS.

Owing to the immense extent of state line between Wyoming and Montana and the trouble alluded to before, Commissioner O'Neill late in the season asked for an additional inspector for Custer County to aid in policing the state line. He has not as yet rendered any bills and we cannot tell anything as to how long it was necessary for him to serve.

Early in the year considerable trouble was feared from scab in what looked to be a bad outbreak in Teton County. Mr. S. L. Potter was induced to take charge of the work of superintending the dipping of the diseased and exposed sheep. By his prompt action its spread was prevented and in July he made report that the county was free from scab.

In Meagher County, where there has been much trouble from scab in certain bands for many years, the situation was greatly cleared by the shipment of the bands in which the trouble has occurred. It is to be hoped that the trouble has been relieved in that quarter.

The inspectors in both Chouteau and Rosebud Counties have been busy and vigilant. There have been large movements of sheep in both counties and some little trouble was feared, but last reports from both quarters were to the effect that the sheep were free from disease.

### **LEASING OF PUBLIC LANDS.**

During the latter part of July we were advised that there was to be a hearing in Denver, Colorado, conducted by a joint committee of members of congress and representatives of various departments of the government, regarding the lease of unappropriated public lands of the government. We were urged to be present at that time or else prepare a statement expressive of the wishes of the Board. Such a protest was framed and transmitted to Mr. Charles F. Martin, secretary of the National Livestock Meeting, for presentation to the committee.

But a short time thereafter we were much shocked to learn of the very sudden death of Mr. Martin. Mr. Martin has been an indefatigable worker for the livestock interests and his loss will be most keenly felt. While he may have been radical in some of his views, his efforts were always directed to enhancing the value of livestock products and promoting in every way the welfare of the stockmen. He took a considerable interest in the effort to have an anti-shoddy bill passed by the last congress.

The meetings of the National Livestock Association are yearly increasing in importance and interest and at least two of our Commissioners—Lindsay and Bourne—were present at the last session of that body in Portland. The next meeting of the Association will be held in Denver, January 10-14, 1905. The National Woolgrowers' Association will immediately precede it on the 9th of January.

### **PROPOSED LEGISLATION.**

The principal matter to be discussed at the present meeting will be the proposed changes in inspection and quarantine laws, which



was partially considered at the last meeting one year ago. If our sheep men will stand together in the matter of these changes there is no doubt that they may be secured. There has been no little complaint on the part of inspectors in the manner of their remuneration, and in some instances it has been difficult to get men to fill the positions. Without attempting to influence your action in the matter, I would respectfully remind you of the two recommendations of sheep men who met to consider the subject in October, 1903, during the State Fair, called together by President Power. The representative sheep men there present expressed themselves as in favor of paid inspectors, and of a law to compel sheep being moved from one county to another to have certificates.

Respectfully submitted,  
CORNELIUS HEDGES, JR.,  
Secretary.

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### STATISTICS.

It has been impossible to make an independent compilation of statistics relating to the sheep industry, as few of the sheep commissioners made any complete returns. We print herewith such as were received.

Mr. A. C. Logan, of Billings, Montana, who enjoys the reputation of being a well informed man on the sheep industry, in his pamphlet issued in 1904 estimates the number of sheep in the state at 5,115,532; the number of pounds of wool sheared at 34,500,000.

The number of sheep actually assessed in the state during 1904, according to the figures of the State Board of Equalization, is as follows:

|                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Stock sheep .....        | 4,022,856   |
| Lambs .....              | 93,475      |
| Rams .....               | 22,434      |
| <hr/>                    |             |
| Total.....               | 4,138,765   |
| Assessed valuation ..... | \$8,453,594 |

In connection with the above figures it must be remembered that lambs are not assessed, except where run in straight bands, which accounts for the small number.

### BEAVERHEAD COUNTY.

1. Number of sheep on hand March 1, 1904, 153,291.
2. Number of sheep brought into this county from other states since March 1, 1904, 18,000.

3. Number of lambs docked since March 1, 1904, 94,000.
4. Number lambs and sheep slaughtered or sold and shipped out of state since March 1, 1904, 42,300 lambs, 16,500 ewes, 23,250 wethers.
5. Number pounds of pelts sold since March 1, 1904, and price per pound received for same, . . . .
6. Number of pounds of wool sheared since March 1, 1904, 1,460,203; and price per pound received for same, about 15½c.
7. Number of pounds of wool consigned, and at what advance. . . .
8. Number of sheep destroyed by wolves and coyotes during past year, 3,426.
9. General health and condition of sheep now in this county, good.
10. General details of any scab or other infectious disease, if any, existing during the past year and to date: No disease that we know of. Sheep in good condition, although we had a very dry year.
11. Remarks and general information relating to the industry: Please state if you have any wool stored in Montana (after Sept. 1st). No wool in store in the county, and no wool contracted or sold for delivery shearing time 1905.

JAS. P. MURRAY,

Sheep Commissioner, Beaverhead County, Montana.

Dated at Dillon, Montana, Jan. 14, 1905.

### FERGUS COUNTY.

1. Number of sheep, 633,970.
2. Number of sheep brought into this county from other states since March 1, 1904, none reported.
3. Number of lambs docked since March 1, 1904, 242,133.
4. Number of lambs and sheep slaughtered or sold and shipped out of state since March 1, 1904, 179,783.
5. Number of pounds of pelts since March 1, 1904, 108,960; and price per pound received for same, 9¾c.
6. Number of pounds of wool sheared since March 1, 1904, 4,758,916; and price per pound received for same, 17.90c.
7. Number of pounds of wool consigned, and at what advance, none.
8. Number of sheep destroyed by wolves and coyotes during past year, 9,500.
9. General health and condition of sheep now in this county: Never better.
10. General details of any scab or other infectious disease, if any, existing during the past year and to date: See general report.
11. Remarks and general information relating to the industry.

Please state if you have any wool stored in Montana (after Sept. 1st): Average weight per fleece, 7.86 pounds.

B. C. WHITE,  
Sheep Commissioner.

Dated at Garneil, Montana, February, 1905.

To the Hon. the State Board of Sheep Commissioners, Helena, Mont.

Gentlemen: From the data furnished by the sheep men of Fergus County I have the honor to report to your body that the sheep and woolgrowing industry of Fergus County is in a highly satisfactory condition, as regards the general health of the sheep and absence of all infectious or contagious disease among the sheep of the county.

Sheep men look forward to a prosperous year for the business and anticipate better prices for wool, sheep and lambs than have prevailed for several years passed.

The wool clip for Fergus County for 1904 amounted to 4,758,916 pounds, and sold at an average price of 17.93 cents per pound, bringing to the sheep men the sum of \$853,272.64.

The sheep sold numbered 179,920. Placing the average price per head at \$1.80, which includes the lambs sold, the sales amounted to \$323,856.00. The number of pounds of pelts sold amounted to 108,960, which sold at an average price of 9¾ cents per pound, bringing \$10,626.60. The number of lambs held in excess of the sheep sold and destroyed by wild animals amounted to 28,571, valuing them at \$1.80 per head or \$51,427.80, making a total of \$1,238,983.04 brought into Fergus County by the wool growing industry for the year.

The total number of sheep returned to the assessor was 605,333; adding the number of lambs held over we have in the county at the present time 633,904 head of sheep, and this is not taking into account several thousand sheep wintering in the county but owned outside. The losses from wild animals amounted to 9,500 head, and complaint is made by several sheep men against the inefficiency of the present bounty law.

The average weight of fleece per sheep was 7.86 pounds, but owing to the favorable conditions that have existed during the fall and winter it is believed that the sheep of the county will average fully eight pounds the coming season, and the wool clip of 1905 bids fair to be of high quality, as sheep went into the winter in good condition, and the universal report is that the general condition of the sheep is excellent and that they are "doing fine."

There has been no severe storms and but little cold weather, that would call for feeding. The winter ranges have been in splendid condition with no deep snow or crust, although in some localities there has not been as much open water as during some years, but with what snows that have fallen sheep have not suffered for water. Only one case of supposed exposure to scab has been reported, and

this band of sheep is under strict quarantine, and up to the present time there have been no developments that indicate that the band is infected.

No wool was reported as consigned, and for the first time in the history of the county the woolgrowers had a splendid home market at Lewistown, and we believe the Lewistown market averaged the highest in the state, as several clips sold as high as 20 $\frac{1}{8}$  cents. A large amount of wool was sold on the ranches and at the shearing pens, a circumstance unusual in the experience of the woolgrowers of the "Inland Empire."

There is lack of organization and co-operation among the sheep men in both the county and state, and the sheep men seem to think it is a waste of time to meet and discuss matters that affect their industry, whereas every other class of business men meet to discuss matters that relate to their business, while the sheep man goes it alone. He is imposed upon in freight rates, in assessment and taxation, by wool buyers and commission men, and he protests against it, but as there is no organization through which he can ask for redress, his business has to bear whatever burden is placed upon it, and he will get no recognition or redress until he fully appreciates the fact that there is strength in organization. That a few days spent once a year, meeting with his brethren in the business is not time wasted, and still further, when delegates are sent to National Livestock Conventions, to act upon matters of vital importance to the sheep business, the sheep men want to be sure the delegates have authority to act, instead of representing nothing for lack of membership of sheep men in any woolgrowers' organization.

B. C. WHITE,

Sheep Com. for Fergus County.

### **PARK COUNTY.**

1. Number of sheep on hand March 1, 1904, 65,000.
2. Number of sheep brought into this county from other states since March 1, 1904, 22 bucks.
3. Number of lambs docked since March 1, 1904, 25,000.
4. Number lambs and sheep slaughtered or sold and shipped out of state since March 1, 1904, 30,000.
5. Number pounds of pelts sold since March 1, 1904, 10,000; and price per pound received for same, 8c.
6. Number of pounds of wool sheared since March 1, 1904, 455,000; and price per pound received for same, 15 $\frac{3}{8}$ c.
7. Number of pounds of wool consigned, and at what advance....
8. Number of sheep destroyed by wolves and coyotes during the past year, 1,200.



9. General health and condition of sheep now in this county: Could not be better.

10. General details of any scab or other infectious disease, if any, existing during the past year and to date: There has been no scab or other disease the past year or at any other time in Park County.

11. Remarks and general information relating to the industry. Please state if you have any wool stored in Montana (after Sept. 1st): There is no wool stored. Sheep are in good condition, and everything is favorable for them to winter well.

SAML. O'N. C. BRADY,  
Sheep Commissioner.

Dated January 1st, 1905.

### POWELL COUNTY.

1. Number of sheep on hand March 1, 1904, 79,300.

2. Number of sheep brought into this county from other states since March 1, 1904, none.

3. Number of lambs docked since March 1, 1904, 27,600.

4. Number of lambs and sheep slaughtered or sold and shipped out of state since March 1, 1904, 18,000.

5. Number pounds of pelts sold since March 1, 1904, 10,000; and price per pound received for same, 8c.

6. Number of pounds of wool sheared since March 1, 1904, 519,750; and price per pound received for same, about 15c.

7. Number of pounds of wool consigned, and at what advance....

8. Number of sheep destroyed by wolves and coyotes during past year, about 2,070.

9. General health and condition of sheep now in this county, good. But from the present outlook I think we are going to be greatly damaged from the Anaconda poisonous smoke in the valley.

10. General details of any scab or other infectious disease, if any, existing during the past year and to date:

11. Remarks and general information relating to the industry. Please state if you have any wool stored in Montana (after Sept. 1st): No wool left on hand.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,  
Sheep Commissioner.

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### GENERAL QUARANTINE PROCLAMATION, 1905.

State of Montana, Executive Office, Helena, April 3, 1905.  
Whereas, Under the provisions of an act of the Ninth legislative



assembly of the state of Montana entitled, "An act to foster, develop, protect and promote the sheep industry of the state of Montana, and to appoint a Board of Sheep Commissioners, and appoint inspectors and deputy inspectors, and to define their duties and powers and the duties and powers of the state veterinary surgeon in connection therewith," and to repeal an act entitled, "An act for the appointment of a Board of Sheep Commissioners, and to define their powers and duties," approved March 5, 1897, and section 3030, inclusive, of the Political Code covering the same subject, approved Feb. 28, 1905, it is made my duty whenever I shall have reason to believe that any of the diseases mentioned in said act, or any contagious or infectious disease has become enzootic or epizootic in certain localities in any other state, territory or country, or that conditions exist that render sheep likely to convey disease, that I shall thereupon by proclamation designate such localities and prohibit the importation from them of any sheep into this state, except under such restrictions as I, after consultation with the president of the Board of Sheep Commissioners or state veterinarian, may deem proper, and

Whereas, I have reason to believe that conditions exist in the following named localities which render sheep when brought into this state likely to convey the disease known as "scab" and other contagious or infectious diseases, it is hereby ordered that all sheep imported into the state of Montana from Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma Territory, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming and the Dominion of Canada, must when shipped into the state of Montana be loaded at point of starting into properly disinfected car or cars and be shipped in such properly disinfected car or cars into this state, where upon arrival at point of railroad destination in this state, such sheep must be immediately placed under the supervision of a sheep inspector or a deputy sheep inspector and by him be properly dipped, treated and quarantined under the direction of the state veterinary surgeon.

When sheep are driven or trailed into the state of Montana, then the owner or person in charge thereof, shall give due and sufficient notice of the expected arrival of such sheep at the state line and the point thereon must be designated in the notice given to the state veterinary surgeon, and all such sheep must be dipped at the state line or point of entry into the state of Montana, as the state veterinary surgeon may direct.

The provisions of this proclamation shall only apply to sheep intended for detention or ownership within the state of Montana, and shall not apply to sheep in transit through the state by railroad when such sheep are accompanied by a health certificate issued by an inspector of the federal bureau of animal industry.

I hereby warn and direct all persons, companies and corporations importing sheep into the state of Montana, to give due and sufficient notice to the state veterinary surgeon of the time of expected arrival of any such sheep into the state of Montana, which notice must be in the office of the state veterinary surgeon at least five days before such expected arrival.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the state of Montana to be affixed, at the city of Helena, the capital of the state of Montana, this 3rd day of April, 1905.

JOSEPH K. TOOLE.

By the Governor:

A. N. YODER, Secretary of State.

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### DAWSON COUNTY QUARANTINE PROCLAMATION.

Executive Office, Helena, Mont., April 7, 1905.

Whereas, Under an act entitled, "An act to foster, develop, protect and promote the sheep industry of the state of Montana, and to appoint a board of sheep commissioners and appoint inspectors and deputy inspectors and to define their duties and powers, and the duties and powers of the state veterinary surgeon in connection therewith; and to repeal an act entitled, 'An act for the appointment of a board of sheep commissioners and to define their powers and duties,' approved March 5, 1897, and sections 3030 to 3046 inclusive of the Political Code covering this subject," the act under which this proclamation is issued being entitled, "Substitute for Senate Bill No. 15," approved by the governor Feb. 28, 1905; it is made my duty upon the recommendation of the president of the board of sheep commissioners or state veterinary surgeon, to issue proclamation scheduling certain localities within the state of Montana for the prevention of contagious and infectious disease among sheep, and to prevent the removal from such localities or the importation into such localities of all sheep; and

Whereas, I have reason to believe that conditions exist which render all sheep within the following described area in Dawson county, this state, likely to convey the disease known as scab, it is hereby ordered that no sheep shall be driven, trailed or otherwise transported into or out of the following described eastern portion of Dawson county:

Commencing at the mouth of the Big Dry, up this creek to the junction of Big Timber creek; thence up Big Timber creek to the junction of the east branch; thence up the east branch in a southeasterly direction to its head; thence in a direct line southeasterly to the head of the middle Fork of Cherry creek; thence down Cherry creek to its junction with Magnadier creek; thence down Magnadier creek to its junction with the Yellowstone; thence down the Yellowstone to its point of crossing the Montana-Dakota boundary line; thence northerly on the Montana-Dakota line to its point of crossing the Missouri river; thence up the Missouri river to the original point of starting, the mouth of the Big Dry creek.

All persons are hereby ordered not to remove from or within the above described area any sheep or to transport out of said described area any sheep excepting upon order of the state veterinarian.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the state of Montana to be affixed at the city of Helena, the capital of said state, this 7th day of April, 1905.

JOSEPH K. TOOLE.

By the Governor:

A. N. YODER, Secretary of State.

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### NEW SHEEP LAW OF 1905.

#### Substitute for Senate Bill No. 15.

“An Act to foster, develop, protect, and promote the Sheep Industry of the State of Montana, and to appoint a Board of Sheep Commissioners and appoint Inspectors, and Deputy Inspectors, and to define their duties and powers, and the duties and powers of the State Veterinary Surgeon in connection therewith;” and to repeal an Act entitled, “An Act for the appointment of a Board of Sheep Commissioners, and to define their powers and duties,” approved March 5, 1897, and Section 3030 to Section 3046, inclusive, of the Political Code covering the same subject.”

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana:

#### Section 1.

The Governor of the State of Montana is hereby directed and empowered to appoint a Board of Sheep Commissioners, consisting of one member of each of the counties of the State, which appointment shall be made with the consent of the Senate, when in session. The members of said Board, before entering upon their duties, shall take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution, which oath of office must be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

#### Section 2.

Each member of said Board shall be an actual resident of the

County for which he is chosen, and an owner of sheep within the State, or directly interested therein, and must, during his term of office, reside within such county. The members of said Board shall hold office for a term of two years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, and in case of vacancy in said Board from death, resignation or otherwise, the Governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment.

### Section 3.

The Board must organize by electing one of its members as President, and appointing a competent person as Secretary, which Secretary shall receive such compensation as may be allowed by said Board. The members of the Board shall receive actual expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties, but shall receive no other compensation for their services except as Inspectors or Deputy Inspectors, or protecting the sheep industry as may be prescribed by the rules of the Board. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

### Section 4.

The Board may divide the State into suitable Districts for inspection purposes, and provide for and appoint Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors, when necessary. It shall be the duty of the Board to exercise a general supervision over the sheep industry of the State, and to do all acts that, in their judgment, will foster and develop said industry, and protect the same from theft and disease, and shall devise and recommend, from time to time, such legislation as, in their judgment, will foster and develop said industry. The Board may employ all proper and lawful means to procure the attendance of witnesses before it, and may employ attorneys to advise the Board and to assist in the prosecution of any person or persons guilty of any offense against any of the laws and interests of sheep owners, and the protection and fostering of the sheep industry.

The Board shall have power to make rules and regulations for its own government, and for the guidance and direction of Sheep Inspectors, and may convene whenever necessary, provided that there shall be at least one meeting of said Board each year.

The duties of the Secretary shall be such as may be prescribed by the Board.

### Section 5.

It is the duty of the Board to audit all bills for expenses incurred in the protection or fostering of the sheep industry, under the provisions of this Act, and if found correct, to certify the same to the State Auditor, who shall present the same to the State Board of Examiners, and when approved by said Board, he shall draw a warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of the person or persons entitled to such compensation or reimbursement, in the sum so



certified and approved, payable out of the "Sheep Inspection and Indemnity Fund."

#### Section 6.

The Board must make an annual report in writing, to the Governor, on or before the 20th day of December in each year. Such report must give a complete statement of the transactions of the Board during the year, and a summary of the reports of the Sheep Inspectors.

#### Section 7.

The Board of Sheep Commissioners, when in session, or when not in session, the resident of said Board must, upon request of any organized wool growers' associations in the state, or of any three sheep owners in any county, or upon request of the State Veterinary Surgeon, appoint a capable person as Sheep Inspector for such county, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Board, or when the Board is not in session at the pleasure of the State Veterinary Surgeon, and the President of the Board, and must perform the duties hereinafter prescribed.

The Sheep Commissioners of each County may recommend a suitable person for Inspector.

The Board of Sheep Commissioners, or when the Board is not in session, the President thereof, or the State Veterinary Surgeon, may when deemed necessary, appoint one or more special Inspectors, who shall make and file the same oath, perform the same duties, and have the same power and authority as Inspectors.

The Sheep Commissioner of any county may be appointed Inspector, or Special Inspector, and when acting as such Inspector, or Special Inspector, shall be entitled to the same compensation as Inspector.

#### Section 8.

The Inspector need not be a resident of the county for which he is appointed. He must, before entering upon the duties of his office, take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution, which oath of office shall be filed with the Secretary of State. The Board of Sheep Commissioners, or when the Board is not in session, the President of said Board, or the State Veterinary Surgeon, may request an Inspector of one county to go to another county and perform the duties of Inspector therein, or to assist the Inspector of such county, and when appointed to assist an Inspector, the Inspector of that county shall have general supervision and control over the work to be performed.

#### Section 9.

The Board of Sheep Commissioners, and when the Board is not in session, the President of said Board, or the State Veterinary Surgeon, may employ persons to take charge of all diseased sheep when in quarantine or otherwise, upon refusal of owners to take proper



care and to assist the Sheep Inspector, and the person so employed shall be under the supervision and control of the Sheep Commissioner and Inspector of that county.

#### Section 10.

The Inspector must inspect all sheep within his county, which he may have received notice or information are affected with, or have been exposed to any infectious or contagious disease, and in case he finds the same are not so diseased, or exposed, he must make and issue a certificate, stating such facts; but if the sheep are affected with or have been exposed to any infectious or contagious disease, they must be quarantined, and the regulations for their quarantine holding and keeping must be at once made by such Inspector, each Inspector so appointed must personally supervise the dipping of, or otherwise treating of all scabby or diseased sheep within his county, and appoint the date for each and every dipping. He has the right with the advice and consent of the State Veterinary Surgeon, to determine and superintend the preparation and mixture of material used in dipping the sheep, and must cause all sheep so quarantined to be distinctly marked with a red letter "S" on the right side.

In the discharge of his duties, the Inspector shall, so far as practicable, comply with the instruction, rules and regulations prescribed by the State Veterinary Surgeon, and the Board of Sheep Commissioners. All sheep dipped shall be held in quarantine at least ninety days after the last dipping, or until released therefrom by the Inspector upon the order of the State Veterinary Surgeon.

#### Section 11.

Upon receipt of information of any of the facts mentioned in the preceding section, or that any sheep within his county are affected with or have been exposed to any infectious or contagious disease, the Inspector must immediately cause such sheep, and all sheep running in the same flock, or upon the same or contiguous range with them, to be examined, and if found so diseased or exposed to disease, to be quarantined and held with a certain limit or place, to be designated by him, and such sheep must be held in quarantine until the owner or person in charge, or the Inspector has eradicated such scab or other infectious disease, and the Inspector issues a certificate stating such facts and releasing such sheep from quarantine.

When sheep infected with, or which have been exposed to, any infectious or contagious disease, have been kept in any building or corral, the Inspector must inspect and quarantine such premises, and prohibit any sheep being placed therein until such premises have been cleaned and thoroughly disinfected, which must be attended to within ten days from date of quarantine.

#### Section 12.

In all cases of scab, or other infectious disease, among sheep in

this state, the Inspector has authority to order a quarantine of the infected premises and diseased animals, or animals exposed to such disease, and to define the limits within which such sheep must be kept, and in case such disease becomes enzootic or epizootic in any locality in this State, the President of the Board of Sheep Commissioners, or State Veterinary Surgeon, must immediately notify the Governor, who must thereupon issue his proclamation, forbidding any sheep to be transferred from said locality without a certificate from the Inspector or State Veterinary Surgeon, showing such sheep to be free from any infectious or contagious disease.

#### Section 13.

Whenever the Governor has reason to believe that any of the diseases mentioned in this Article or any infectious or contagious disease has become enzootic or epizootic in certain localities in any other state or territory, or that conditions exist that render sheep likely to convey disease, he must thereupon by proclamation designate such localities, and prohibit the importation from them of any sheep into this State, except under such restrictions as he, after consultation with the President of the Board of Sheep Commissioners or State Veterinary Surgeon, may deem proper. Any person, who, after publication of such proclamation, knowingly receives in charge any such sheep from any of the prohibited districts, or transports or conveys the same to and within the limits of any of the counties of this State, is punishable, as hereinafter provided, and is liable for all damages which may be sustained by any person, by reason of the importation, transportation, or reception of such prohibited sheep.

#### Section 14.

Upon the issuing of a proclamation by the Governor, imposing restrictions upon the importation of sheep from any other country, state or territory, the owner or person in charge of sheep being shipped or driven into the State of Montana from any country, state or territory against which quarantine has been declared, must forthwith notify, by telegraphic dispatch, the State Veterinary Surgeon at Helena, Montana, stating from what country, state or territory said sheep are being shipped or driven, the number thereof, and where they will first arrive in this state or be unloaded.

#### Section 15.

Whenever the State Veterinary Surgeon receives the notice mentioned in the preceding section, he shall immediately notify the Inspector of the county into which such sheep shall first come to be unloaded, and it shall be the duty of the said Inspector to immediately inspect said sheep, and if he finds that they are affected with scab or any other infectious or contagious disease, he may make such order with reference thereto as he may deem necessary, as provided in Section 18 of this Act.

### Section 16.

The expense of inspecting, feeding, holding, dipping, treating, marking and taking care of all sheep inspected, quarantined, dipped or otherwise treated, under the provisions of this act, including the fees and expenses of the Inspector on account of services in connection with the same, must be paid by the owner, agent or person in charge of such sheep, and such charge shall be a lien upon such sheep for such charges and expenses, which lien shall be prior and paramount to any and all other liens, demands, or claims against such sheep, and the Inspector may retain possession of such sheep until such charges and expenses are paid; but such lien shall not be dependent upon possession, and such lien may be foreclosed in the name of the Inspector, by a sale of the sheep, or as many thereof as may be necessary to pay the same, and costs of sale, at public auction, upon ten days' notice given by posting notices thereof in three public places in said county, or such lien may be foreclosed by an action in court, or an action may, without foreclosing such lien, be maintained in any court of competent jurisdiction against the owner of such sheep, to recover the amount of such charges and expenses; provided, however, that the fees and expenses of the Inspector for inspecting sheep which have been within this state six months preceding such inspection, shall be paid out of the Sheep Inspection and Indemnity fund.

### Section 17.

In no case must any sheep affected with, or that have been exposed to any infectious or contagious disease, be removed or allowed to be removed, from one point to another, within any county, or from one county to another, without a written certificate from the Inspector. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company or transportation company to ship sheep from one place to another within this state in cars in which other sheep have been shipped until such cars have been cleaned and carefully disinfected, under the direction of the State Veterinary Surgeon, or Inspector, who shall give a certificate which shall accompany the shipment.

It shall be the duty of the railroad or transportation company, before cleaning or disinfecting any such car or cars to give notice to the State Veterinary Surgeon, at Helena, Montana, at least five days before the cars are to be so cleaned and disinfected; and it shall be the duty of the State Veterinary Surgeon, upon such notice being given, to inspect or cause to be inspected, on or before such date, such car or cars, so cleaned and disinfected, and to give the proper certificate therefor.

It shall be the duty of every person before shipping sheep by rail from one place to another in this state, to notify the railroad or transportation company and also the State Veterinary Surgeon at Helena, Montana, at least five days before the shipment is to be



made, of the date the shipment is to be made, the number of sheep to be shipped, and the station from which and the station to which they are to be shipped.

#### Section 18.

Within five days previous to the arrival of any sheep into this state, from any other state or territory, the owner or agent in charge of such sheep must report by telegraphic dispatch, to the State Veterinary Surgeon, at Helena, Montana, stating from what country, state or territory such sheep are shipped or being driven from, the number thereof, and the place where they will first enter the state, and where it is intended to unload them, or, such notice may be given by registered mail, if mailed in time, so that in the ordinary course of mails it will reach the State Veterinary Surgeon's office five days before such sheep would reach the state, and the State Veterinary Surgeon shall, immediately on receipt of such notice, notify the Inspector of the county in which the sheep shall first come to be unloaded, and it shall be the duty of such Inspector to immediately inspect the same, and to make such order or orders for their quarantine, treatment and dipping as he may deem necessary.

#### Section 19.

Any sheep that are shipped or driven into this state with the intention on the part of the owner, of holding them within the state longer than is necessary to feed in transit, which must be done in railroad stockyards, must be at once quarantined, dipped and branded with a red letter "S" on the right side, under the supervision of a duly authorized Inspector, at the point of entry or unloading or as near such point as may be deemed safe by the Inspector in charge, without danger of scattering infection.

After being dipped and branded, they may be moved to the ranch or range where it is the intention of the owner to keep them, providing they can be moved to such ranch or range within ten days, when they must be dipped a second time and remain in quarantine for ninety days or until inspected and released by order of the State Veterinary Surgeon. If the owner or agent fails to so report for inspection, or the said agent or owner fails to obey the order of the Inspector, he or they shall be punishable as hereinafter provided.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to sheep that are billed and shipped through the state.

#### Section 20.

The Inspector in each county shall receive for his services while necessarily employed in the discharge of his duties, not exceeding Eight (\$8.00) Dollars per day, which includes all necessary traveling and other expenses incurred in going to and returning from the place where such inspection is had, or other services performed.

Section 21.

The State Veterinary Surgeon or Deputy State Veterinary Surgeon shall have authority concurrent with the Inspector to inspect and quarantine sheep and do any and all other acts, and make any and all orders that the Inspector or Sheep Commissioner is by this act authorized to do or make, and shall have authority to supervise and direct the action of the Inspectors in the discharge of their duties. And the State Veterinary Surgeon shall have authority to prescribe how sheep shall be dipped or otherwise treated, the kind of dip, which may be any one recognized by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and to make rules and regulations for the instruction and guidance of the Inspectors in the discharge of their duties.

Section 22.

Whenever any Inspector files in the office of the State Auditor any bill with proper reports and vouchers, duly approved by the President of the Board of Sheep Commissioners, setting forth:

1. The name in full of such Inspector.
2. The kind and nature of the services rendered.
3. The particular locality where the work was done.
4. The time when, and the length of time employed.
5. The number of sheep inspected and the name of the owner or person in charge.
6. The disease or diseases treated, the number treated for such disease, and the length of time of such treatment, and the result.
7. The amount claimed, and the value of the services.
8. The amount of expenses necessarily incurred.
9. A statement and account of all money received by him from any owner of sheep on account of services performed under this Act, including any sums realized on account of any lien therefor.
10. The State Auditor must, when such bill is approved by the State Board of Examiners, draw a warrant in favor of such Inspector, payable out of any moneys in the "Sheep Inspection and Indemnity Fund."

Section 23.

Every Inspector appointed under the provision of this Article, must keep a book account to be known as the "Inspection Record," in which he must enter and record all his official acts and proceedings. Such record must particularly show the name of the owner of every flock of sheep inspected, when the same was inspected and the number in each flock, the result of such inspection, whether the same were quarantined, the limits of the quarantine, when released therefrom, the names of the persons to whom certificates have been granted, and when, and all orders and directions made in relation to any matters herein designated.

He shall notify the Secretary of the Board of Sheep Commission-



ers when any sheep are brought into his county from any other state or territory, when any sheep are inspected by him and found to be diseased, with the name of the owner, the number thereof, and where located, when any sheep are quarantined by him, the limits of the quarantine, and when such sheep are released therefrom, and furnish such other information as the Secretary of the Board of Sheep Commissioners may, from time to time, require.

Upon the termination of his term of office, he shall deliver such record to the Secretary of the Board of Sheep Commissioners.

#### Section 24.

Any person who brings or causes to be brought into this state, any sheep infected with scab, or other infectious or contagious disease, or who shall violate, or fail to comply with any order made by the Inspector, State Veterinary Surgeon, or Deputy State Veterinary Surgeon, or proclamation issued by the Governor, under the provisions of this Act, or who violates or disregards any of the provisions of this Act, or who shall, in any manner hinder, obstruct or resist any Inspector, Veterinary Surgeon or Deputy Veterinary Surgeon in the discharge of his duties, or who shall break any quarantine, or wilfully or negligently permit any animals to escape such quarantine, shall upon conviction be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year, or by fine not exceeding One Thousand (\$1,000.00) Dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall be liable to a civil action for all damages which may be sustained by any person by reason of such act or acts.

#### Section 25.

Every Inspector must, on or before the 30th day of November of each year, make a report in writing to the Secretary of the Board of Sheep Commissioners, showing from his inspection record particularly the matters therein contained since his last report, which report shall be in triplicate, and one shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of said Board, and one transmitted to the State Veterinary Surgeon, and the said State Veterinary Surgeon must embody the information thus given in his report to the Governor. If such report is not made in triplicate by the Inspector, the Secretary of the Board shall make and certify a copy thereof, and transmit the same to the State Veterinary Surgeon.

#### Section 26.

The Board of Sheep Commissioners, or the President of said Board when the Board is not in session, shall have authority, upon recommendation of the State Veterinary Surgeon, to employ one or more specialists to investigate any subject relating to fostering, promoting and protecting the sheep industry of the State, and cause to be performed any act or thing, which, in their (or his) judgment, is necessary, or would tend to foster, promote and protect the sheep

industry. Such specialist or specialists may be employed by the day, week, month or year, and shall be under the direction and control of the Board of Sheep Commissioners, or when the Board is not in session, the President of said Board. The expense of such specialists shall not exceed Five (\$5.00) Dollars per day each, together with actual expenses for transportation.

Section 27.

The Board of County Commissioners at the time of the annual levy of the taxes, must levy a tax of one-fourth of a mill on every dollar of the assessed value of all sheep in their respective counties to be collected as are other taxes, and paid to the State Treasurer, who must keep the same as a separate fund to be known as the "Sheep Inspection and Indemnity Fund," which fund must be used in defraying any expenses of the Sheep Inspectors and all other expenses incurred under the provisions of this act, except the salary of the State Veterinary Surgeon; but at no time shall any warrant be drawn upon said fund in excess of the amount of moneys in said fund, or to exceed the amount of taxes collected and paid in.

Section 28.

The Sheep Commissioners appointed under the provisions of Senate Bill No. 100, approved March 5th, 1897, shall continue in office for the term provided in said Act; but hereafter shall be governed and controlled by the provisions of this Act.

Section 29.

That an Act entitled, "An Act for the appointment of a Board of Sheep Commissioners, and to Define their Powers and Duties," approved March 5th, 1897, and Section 3030 to Section 3046, inclusive, of the Political Code, and all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Section 30.

This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

EDWIN NORRIS, President of the Senate.

WYLLYS A. HEDGES, Speaker of the House.

Approved February 28, 1905.

J. K. TOOLE, Governor.

Filed Feb. 28, 1905, at 4:35 P. M.

A. N. YODER, Secretary of State.

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## **RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR STATE BOARD OF SHEEP COMMISSIONERS.**

### **I.**

Each county in the State shall constitute an inspection district.

## II.

One Inspector may be appointed for each district and receive such compensation as is provided by law, and as many deputies as necessary. The financial condition of the Commission to be considered.

## III.

Inspectors may be nominated by the Sheep Commissioner acting for the county in which they are to serve, and be confirmed as provided by law.

## IV.

Inspectors may be under the supervision and direction of the Sheep Commissioner of the county in which they serve, when not conflicting with the established general supervisory prerogatives of the State Veterinarian, and President of the Board of Sheep Commissioners.

## V.

It shall be the duty of the Sheep Commissioner of each county to take an active interest in all matters pertaining to the sheep and wool-growing industry in his county, making a written report to the President of the Board not later than November 30th of each year, of all matters coming under his supervision, as far as possible showing in detail the number, age and kind of sheep slaughtered or shipped out of the State from said county, giving names of the parties disposing of same; also to show the number of pounds of wool marketed from that county, giving the names of the owners thereof. The Commissioners shall be reimbursed for all actual expenses incurred in the performance of these duties, as provided by law, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Board to furnish suitable blanks and stationery to each Commissioner for his use in performing the duties herein prescribed.

## VI.

The President and Secretary shall have authority to investigate and approve or disapprove all claims against the State "Sheep Inspection and Indemnity Fund," and report the same to subsequent regular or special meetings of the Board.

## VII.

The annual meeting of the Board shall be held in the office of the Board during December of each year, at the call of the President. The President shall have authority to call a special meeting at any time whenever in his judgment it is advisable to do so. He shall call a meeting of the Board upon the written request of a majority of the Commissioners. At any regular or special meeting the presence of five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading minutes of the previous meeting.
3. Election of officers.
4. Reports of officers.
5. Reports of committees.
6. Unfinished business, and
7. General business.

#### VIII.

These Rules and Order of Business may be amended or abolished by a majority vote of the members present at any regular meeting, without previous notice.

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### **CAR DISINFECTION.—FOR SHEEP SHIPPED TO POINTS WITHIN THE STATE.**

Helena, Montana, April 5, 1905.

**Agreement between the various Railroad Superintendents of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, President T. C. Power of the Sheep Commission, and the State Veterinarian.**

From March 15th to December 1st of each year, all cars in which sheep are shipped shall be disinfected and cleaned according to the provisions of Substitute for Senate Bill No. 15, for which disinfection there shall be made a charge by the railroad company against the shipper of \$1.50 per car.

From December 1st to March 15th, there shall be no disinfection of cars and no charge made for the same, excepting some contingency arises requiring disinfection during the period covered from December 1st to March 15th, then such shall be done on order of the State Veterinarian, for which the railroad company may charge a double rate for disinfection, i. e., \$3.00 per car.

Provided that all sheep intended for shipment from one point within Montana to another point intended for immediate slaughter, then cars need not be disinfected, but the shipper, owner or person in charge shall make an affidavit setting forth the above mentioned facts, which affidavit shall be attached to the way bill.

Bucks or breeding sheep that are shipped in box cars other than stock or sheep cars, may be shipped without disinfection of such cars.

M. E. KNOWLES,

State Veterinarian.

Approved.

T. C. POWER, President Sheep Commission.

See Circular No. 1-S.



## INSTRUCTION TO INSPECTORS—HOW TO DISINFECT CARS.

### Circular S, No. 1.

Office of State Veterinary Surgeon.

Helena, Montana, April 6, 1905.

To Sheep Inspectors:—In accord with Section 17 of Substitute for Senate Bill No. 15 approved February 28, 1905, it will be your duty upon direction from this office, to superintend the cleaning and disinfection of all cars in which sheep are to be shipped in this state where the shipments originate in and the point of destination is within this state. Therefore, upon notification from this office, you will proceed at once to the point designated and superintend the cleaning and disinfection of all cars of the class above referred to.

One of the following methods must be used in this disinfection:

The car must be first carefully cleaned and all debris removed therefrom, after which—First steam at a pressure of 100 lbs. may be used in applying steam jet to all the surface of the car, including floor and sides, not less than 20 seconds at each point of application to the wood work. Simply turning steam on to the wood work and going over it hastily will prove of no avail.

Second, scalding hot water applied to all the inside surface of the car under steam pressure with hose where all wood work is covered, will be efficient.

Steam and hot water can only be used during the summer months and when the weather is warm.

Third, spraying all the inside wood work of a car with any of the reliable cresylic acid preparation, or crude carbolic acid made of a strength of not less than one part of the cresol preparation or crude carbolic acid to fifty of water, will be effective any time of the year, this spray to be applied to every portion of the inside of the car until it is thoroughly wet. (In cold weather this must be applied HOT.) The preferable method of making this application is by some one of the compressed air spray apparatuses.

Fourth, the entire inside of the car may be lime washed with a white wash containing not less than 2 ounces of crude carbolic acid to each gallon.

After the cars are thoroughly disinfected, you will tag each one with a tag supplied from this office, giving the date of inspection and **YOUR SIGNATURE MUST BE PLACED UPON THE TAG AT THE POINT DESIGNATED.** You will then report to this office the initials and number of each car disinfected, point of origin and point of destination, the name of the consignor and consignee, the number of sheep shipped, and you will also kindly return to this office a duplicate of the health certificate issued.

Cars that have been disinfected for a shipment within the state and that are to be used again within the state for shipping sheep;



in the meantime not having left the state, may be utilized for again shipping sheep within the state without disinfection upon the assurance from the railroad superintendent or his duly authorized agent that the above facts are as stated. .

When mutton sheep are to be shipped from one county within this state to another where such sheep are intended for immediate slaughter, then no disinfection of cars will be required, but the owner or person in charge shall make an affidavit setting forth the fact that such sheep are so intended and will be used for immediate slaughter and that they will not be turned upon the public range or mixed with other sheep. Such affidavit shall be attached to and accompany the way bill, provided that no sheep intended for immediate slaughter or other sheep can be shipped out of a county in which any contagious or infectious disease exists among sheep, excepting upon special permit and order by the State Veterinarian.

These regulations apply only to sheep that have been within the State of Montana six months or longer.

Tack disinfection card on car with 4 tacks, one in each corner.

Report car numbers and initials on card supplied from this office.

M. E. KNOWLES,

State Veterinarian.

Approved.

T. C. POWER, President Sheep Commission.

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### NEW BOUNTY LAW.

An Act to amend Sections 3070, 3071, 3072, and 3076 of the Political Code of Montana, as amended by an Act approved March 6th, 1903; relating to the Bounties for the killing of certain wild animals.

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana :

Section 1. That Section 3070 of the Political Code of the State of Montana, as amended by an Act approved March 6th, 1903, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

“Section 3070. That there shall be paid out of the fund named in Section 3076 of the Political Code of the State of Montana, as approved March 6th, 1903, created for the killing of the following named animals, hereafter killed in the State of Montana, the following bounties :

For each grown wolf, \$10.00; for each coyote \$3.00; for each wolf pup \$3.00; for each coyote pup \$3.00; for each mountain lion \$10.00.

Section 2. That Section 3071 of the Political Code of the State of Montana, as amended by an Act approved March 6th, 1903, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

Section 3071. Any person killing any of the aforesaid animals,

except mountain lions, to obtain bounty thereon, shall, within sixty days of the date of the killing, exhibit the skin or skins of the said animal or animals including the tail and the skin from the entire head, including the ears thereof, to the Bounty Inspector nearest to the locality in which the animal or animals were killed; and shall at the same time, file with the Bounty Inspector, as hereinafter provided, an affidavit setting forth that he killed the animal or animals from which the skin or skins were taken; that the same was killed nearer to, or if more than one hide is presented, that the greater number were killed nearer to the residence of the said Bounty Inspector to which the same was presented, than to any other Bounty Inspector, and also state the county or counties in which said animals were killed, and every Bounty Inspector appointed under the provision of this Act shall be empowered to administer oaths to any and all persons making any affidavit as aforesaid: Provided, however, any person killing any mountain lion to obtain the bounty thereon, shall present the same to a Bounty Inspector as provided in this Section for wolves and coyotes, except that in addition to the requirements of this Section the skins of mountain lions shall also contain the entire skin of the lower jaw which shall be severed by the Bounty Inspector and thereafter treated in the same manner as scalps of wolves and coyotes herein provided.

Section 3. That Section 3072, of the Political Code of the State of Montana, as amended by an Act approved March 6th, 1903, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3072. It shall be the duty of the Judge of the District Court presiding over any of the counties within the state to forthwith appoint three representative stock growers, whose duty is shall be to appoint, not to exceed ten Bounty Inspectors within any of the Counties of the State, whose duty shall be to receive and examine all skins or pelts presented for bounty within their respective localities; the said Bounty Inspector shall receive ten cents for each skin examined, said amount to be paid by the owner of said skin; and each shall take the oath of office provided in case of county officers, said oath to be filed with the County Clerk of the County wherein he shall be appointed; each Bounty Inspector shall to prevent fraud, minutely examine each skin presented, and should such examination disclose that the scalp and ears, with the skin from the entire head of each animal or animals, has not been severed, punched, patched or in any manner marked, he shall there in the presence of the persons presenting such skin, mark each skin by severing the skin from the head, including the ears, and then redeliver the skin or skins to the person presenting the same, and shall require the affidavit of one resident taxpayer residing in the vicinity in which said animal or animals were killed, setting forth that he is a resident taxpayer and taxpayer on livestock in said county, giving his postoffice address and stating

that he is personally acquainted with the person presenting the skin or skins, and to his own knowledge, information and belief, said person did kill or cause to be killed the animals from which the skin or skins were taken, within sixty days preceding the offering of such skins for bounty, in the locality nearest to where said Bounty Inspector resides, and at the same time make out and deliver to said person, a certificate addressed to the County Clerk of his County, and immediately mail to said County Clerk a duplicate thereof, showing the date, number and kind of skins so marked by such severing, and the name of the person presenting the fact of the filing of the affidavit herein provided for, and the examination made as required; and said certificate shall be duly signed by him in his official capacity, Provided, that when any doubt shall exist as to the kind of skin or skins presented, whether wolf or coyote, the certificate shall be issued for the lesser bounty, and each Bounty Inspector shall keep a record in a bound book of all the skins so marked and severed, showing the date, number and kinds, the names of the persons presenting the same, which book shall be a book of official record, and the Bounty Inspector shall immediately string upon a wire all of said scalps, including the ears thereof as severed by him, and securely seal ends of said wire with a lead by means of a punch, both to be furnished by the State Board of Stock Commissioners, each punch to contain a letter of the alphabet and no two punches in the same County to contain the same letter, and numbering seal with a number corresponding with the number of Bounty Certificate issued for the skin or skins contained thereon together with his letter; all wolf, coyote, pup wolf, and pup coyote heads to be strung on separate wires, respectively, and so noted on said certificate the number of the heads on said wire. The Bounty Inspector is not authorized to examine any skin or issue any certificate except on the first three days of each month, and any examination made by him or certificate issued on any other day is void. The Bounty Inspector shall, not later than the 15th of each month, render to the County Clerk and Recorder of the County in which he resides a report setting forth the names of the persons presenting the skins, with the number of the certificate, the kind and number of the skins so presented, as to each and every certificate which he has issued during said month. The County Clerk shall upon the receipt of each said certificate file the same in the order in which they are received, and safely keep them until the arrival of the skin or skins mentioned in such certificate, properly sealed as hereinbefore provided; and upon the receipt of said skin or skins so sealed, he shall call to his assistance either the County Treasurer, or in his absence, the Clerk of the District Court, who being present, shall both, in order to prevent fraud, minutely examine each scalp strung upon each wire, and should such examination disclose the scalps as heretofore specified, of such animal or animals, agree with the number

and kind of scalps or lower jaw of mountain lion mentioned in these said certificates, the County Clerk shall thereupon in the presence of said Treasurer or Clerk of District Court, destroy said scalps without removing same from said wire, by fire; and said County Clerk shall then make out and deliver to the person named in said certificate, a second certificate showing the same statement of facts as contained in the certificate of the Bounty Inspector with the additional statement of the examination so made by him; and that he found said scalps to agree with the number and kind mentioned in the certificate of said Bounty Inspector, and so stated therein in said certificate. In no case should a bounty certificate be issued by the Clerk and Recorder for more scalps than are actually received and counted by him, and the County Clerk and Recorder shall receive for each scalp or mountain lion lower jaw accounted for by him, the sum of five cents each to be paid quarterly by the Treasurer out of the Bounty Fund. The County Clerk shall keep a record in a bound book of all certificates so received and issued, showing the date, and description of the number and kind of hides, and the name of the person presenting the same, which book shall be an official record.

Section 4. That Section 3076 of the Political Code of Montana, as amended by an Act approved March 6th, 1903, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 3076. It shall be the duty of the Board of County Commissioners of each County in this State at the time of the levy of the annual tax, to levy a special tax of four and one-half mills on the dollar, upon the assessed valuation of all cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep and goats in their respective Counties, which tax shall be collected as other taxes on live property, and when so collected shall be paid into the State Bounty Fund aforesaid, which said fund shall be preserved inviolate for the payment of bounties herein above provided for. Any County Commissioner who shall interfere to prevent the levy of the taxes aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 5. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approved by the Governor.

Approved March 1st, 1905.

J. K. TOOLE, Governor.

Filed March 1st, 1905, at 3:15 P. M.

A. N. YODER, Secretary of State.



## THE REPRESSION OF CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES UNDER RANGE CONDITIONS.

The goal of the sanitarian is the prevention of diseases, and it is a reproach to him to be compelled to engage himself to the task of representing disease that could have, under proper legislation and its full enforcement, been prevented.

To successfully combat the developments and control of disease requires a wide knowledge on the part of the sanitarian of many subjects, and largely upon his ability to impress upon the lay public the importance of these subjects, rests his success or failure.

The most essential requisites for the prevention and repression of contagious and infectious animal disease are

First, wholesome, complete and efficient sanitary police laws.

Second, a central administration board or commission.

Third, the conscientious and unfailing enforcement of such laws by competent sanitary officers wholly removed from political influence.

Fourth, the co-operation and entire sympathy of the intelligent, law-abiding stockman.

Hence the assistance of the legislator, the political economist, the stockman and sanitarian must all be invoked to accomplish the desired end.

To prevent the inroads of a disastrous epizootic may, indeed has, preserved our country and various states from grave crises, and in Montana whose largest individual interest is in stock growing, to prevent a disease that would destroy thousands of animals or repress disease annually occasioning thousands of dollars of loss, is an aim of the highest character worthy of a strenuous effort on the part of every individual interested in our commonwealth.

The welfare of our stock industry affects every branch of agriculture within our borders, and as the vast irrigation enterprises now proposed, develop countless thousands of acres of the finest agricultural land in the world, this relation will be intensified. As a matter of fact, our live stock industry bears a more or less direct relation to the entire commercial and industrial interests of this great state; railroads and mines not excepted.

Animal diseases are not alone of interest from an economic view point; the danger to public health from those communicable to man is of the gravest account and deserve the most careful consideration; however, purely from an economic standpoint, a contagious disease, when limited by trivial effort and that is only slightly fatal, the treatment is necessarily attended with inconvenience and expense, and a wide dissemination of such disease, occasions loss of condition and productiveness; not to mention the suffering experienced by the

animals. These conditions render an easily preventable disease a great calamity.

An efficient sanitary police system can only be founded on a central administration entirely free from political influence and independent of local opposition and influence. It should be under the control and direction of a well organized, intelligent board or commission endowed with nearly autocratic power. Such a body should have absolute control of all sanitary affairs, including the appointment of sanitary police officers and the direction of all their duties.

Where possible, all veterinary sanitary police officers should be capable veterinarians; but when such are not obtainable, then conscientious, intelligent and industrious laymen must be selected who are willing and capable of learning the practical duties so essential to the control and repression of disease.

If occasion justifies, each county should be divided into sanitary districts. If no such occasion arises, then each county should be constituted a sanitary district over which an inspector should preside under the direction of the executive officer of a central administrative body.

Too much care cannot be exercised in the selection of such men upon whom so much depends, since a pittance of the cost of an extensive loss from disease in one county would sustain an efficient sanitary system for years. Fortunately, however, under our existing range conditions there is but one type of animal contagion existing; or that need for the present at least give us concern. This disease is scab or so-called "mange" among sheep, horses and cattle which exists to some extent under varied conditions on our ranges today.

The management of scab among sheep under range conditions presents one important feature of difference from that of horse and cattle in that all sheep are held in close herd making them immediately susceptible to sanitary control, while the larger animals roam at will over a vast expanse of country and it is never possible to gather at one time an entire herd. This fact is not without its advantages however, since a sufficiently intimate contact does not occur between the diseased and clean larger animals to bring about but a small per cent of infection.

Among sheep the close herding and intimate contact in sheds, on the bed ground and in the corral and even upon the range, occasions rapid dissemination of scab. Under ordinarily fair conditions, scab among sheep is not a difficult disease to repress, but with restricted range, scarcity of water and a refractory owner, (that sometimes goes with the foregoing conditions quite naturally,) it often becomes a serious problem to solve.

The method we have found successful with the intelligent and cordial co-operation of owners has been as follows:

Immediately upon the discovery of scab among a band of sheep or upon determining exposure, the sheep are placed in quarantine with the boundary thereof plainly marked. They are all marked plainly with a red "S" on the right side for the purpose of identifying them as "scabby or exposed sheep." At this time, they are also carefully tallied so as to enable us to determine escaped or lost ones. Preparation is at once made for dipping as the weather will permit, and at the first opportune moment, the initial dipping is accomplished. The sheep are again tallied and clean range is selected on which to range them between dippings. Ten days later, they are again tallied and dipped and the range is again changed, if possible, especially during summer months. Every sheep before it is thrown into the vat, should be examined and those found suffering with an advanced case upon which patches of hard scab are detected, must be immediately placed in a catch pen provided for the purpose and at the completion of the morning or evening dipping, these particular sheep should be soaked in the dip for at least five minutes and the crusted patches be thoroughly scratched and raked with a curry comb or similar object. Such sheep should be separately marked for attention at the second dipping.

When dipping for scab, all sheep must be detained in the vat three full minutes, to be determined at each filling of the vat with sheep by a watch or clock kept in a convenient place near the entrance of the vat in plain view, and it must be made the duty of the attendant stationed at the entrance of the vat to keep tally of the time and call out plainly the time of entrance of the sheep into the vat, and when the three minutes have expired. A sand glass answers this purpose admirably when properly adjusted.

After each dipping, it is the Inspector's duty to select a new range, when such can be secured, and plainly mark it with quarantine stakes or monuments.

After the second dipping, all sheep must remain in quarantine until released by proper order. Sheep that have been dangerously exposed, should always be dipped as are scabby ones, excepting that two minutes is sufficient time to detain them in the dip. Exposed sheep must always be placed in quarantine, the boundaries of which must be plainly marked.

After dipping exposed sheep, there is no necessity of changing range. To obtain desired results economically, a dipping plant should be well equipped with corrals, chutes, heating appliances, convenience of location and arrangements. The length of a dipping vat may vary according to the number of sheep to be dipped, but ordinarily to suit Montana conditions, should not be under 60 feet, and those constructed of substantial lumber are preferable.

The draining pen should be 20 feet square, and where it is possible to obtain a portable boiler or the use of a traction engine, much time,



labor and fuel can be saved in maintaining heat in the vat as well as in boiling lime and sulphur where this dip is employed. By the use of a little contrivance known as a caloric transferer attached to a 1 inch steam pipe, the temperature of the dip can be evenly kept with a few pounds of steam pressure and great economy of fuel which is of no little importance in some localities of our state.

For a 60 ft. vat, it is advisable to use two caloric transferers, one in each end. Where lime and sulphur is to be used, an extra one must be provided for the boiling tank.

Two dips only are recognized by this Department, tobacco and sulphur and lime and sulphur, and a long experience with both impels me to give the preference to tobacco and sulphur dip as being superior in every way to any dip with which I am acquainted.

In using the tobacco dip, any reputable nicotine preparation may be employed, but to obtain the results desired, we have nearly always found it necessary to make the dip double the strength prescribed by the manufacturer. Ordinarily these dips are said by the manufacturer to be efficient at dilution of 100 to 1. We almost invariably find it necessary to make the dip 1 to 50 of water.

It is assumed that in using tobacco dip, you will select one of the preparations made by a reputable firm rather than go to the trouble and expense of making the infusion from the native tobacco.

The direction for preparing this dip are as follows: After carefully measuring the capacity of your vat, fill it to the water line with warm water, after which, throughout Montana, you must add to the water in the vat, at least 1 lb. of concentrated lye to each 100 gallons. If the water is particularly hard, additional concentrated lye must be added until the water feels soft to the hand.

Some of the waters of Montana, to obtain a requisite amount of softness, require nearly 2 lbs. of concentrated lye to the 100 gallons.

Now mix the tobacco preparation with the water in the vat, making the dip the strength of one part of the tobacco preparation to 50 or 75 of water. The water in the vat must be heated before the tobacco preparation is added, remembering, however, that tobacco dip must never be boiled, as the nicotine volatilizes and evaporates.

After the tobacco preparation is added to the dip, mix 16 lbs. of flowers of sulphur to each 100 gallons of dip with hot water until it attains the consistency of a thin paste.

Now mix the sulphur with the dip in the vat, stirring with a hoe until the sulphur is thoroughly and uniformly suspended in the liquid. The dip in the vat should be thoroughly stirred with a hoe 4 or 5 times a day to keep the sulphur suspended in the liquid.

In purchasing sulphur, do not mistake flowers of sulphur for powdered Western sulphur. Always ask for flowers of sulphur, which will cost slightly more but that gives inestimably better results.



Sheep must be detained in this dip as has been before mentioned, 3 minutes when scabby and 2 minutes when exposed.

A suitable lime and sulphur dip for the cure of scab is made as follows: Flowers of sulphur, 24 lbs; unslacked lime, 8 lbs; water 100 gallons. In preparing this dip, the lime should be placed in a mortar box near the boiling tank and sufficient water added to the lime to start it slaking well, when the flowers of sulphur should be added to the lime and the two thoroughly mixed with a hoe in the method employed for mixing mortar. After the lime is thoroughly slaking and the sulphur has been thoroughly mixed with it, then the mixture must be placed in the boiling tank in which must be placed 30 gallons of water for each mixture of lime and sulphur to make 100 gallons. (Any multiple of this mixture can be boiled at one time depending upon the size of the boiling vat.) Lime and sulphur must be boiled for fully 3 hours without intermission, and should be stirred every few minutes to insure solution.

If coarse or western sulphur is used, the following formula must be employed: Powdered Western sulphur, 33 lbs.; unslaked lime, 15 lbs. to be mixed and boiled as above described where flowers of sulphur is used.

Frequently disastrous results have followed the employment of lime and sulphur dip when used a few days after shearing, as the cuts on the sheep become infected and large fatalities have occurred from this peculiar form of septic poisoning.

If lime and sulphur is to be employed, it should never be used in less than 4 weeks after shearing.

M. E. KNOWLES, State Veterinarian.

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### RECOMMENDATION TO SHEEP OWNERS.

The Board has no authority to require that all domestic sheep be dipped once each year, but it earnestly recommends to sheep owners that this be done and believes that it will pay to do so. The dipping of your bands will prove beneficial not only for the extermination of ticks, thereby improving the health of the sheep, but it will also show an equal improvement in the condition of the wool.

## THE STATE OF MONTANA BOARD OF SHEEP COMMISSIONERS, 1905-1907.

President, T. C. Power, Helena; Secretary, C. Hedges, Jr., Helena.

| County.         | Name.            | Address.      |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| Beaverhead      | James P. Murray  | Dillon        |
| Broadwater      | Jeff. Doggett    | Johnson       |
| Carbon          | Charles C. Huyck | Roberts       |
| Cascade         | J. B. Long       | Great Falls   |
| Chouteau        | George B. Bourne | Hill          |
| Custer          | Frank D. O'Neill | Miles City    |
| Dawson          | William Lindsay  | Glendive      |
| Deer Lodge      | W. M. Montgomery | Anaconda      |
| Fergus          | B. C. White      | Garneil       |
| Flathead        |                  |               |
| Gallatin        | John F. Work     | Bozeman       |
| Granite         | Lee C. Degenhart | Philipsburg   |
| Jefferson       | E. J. Stanley    | Whitehall     |
| Lewis and Clark | T. C. Power      | Helena        |
| Madison         | Henry W. Buford  | Virginia City |
| Meagher         | J. E. Bower      |               |
| Missoula        | D. R. Maclay     | Lo Lo         |
| Park            | S. O'N. C. Brady | Myersburg     |
| Powell          | William Williams | Deer Lodge    |
| Ravalli         | J. L. Humble     | Corvallis     |
| Rosebud         | D. McGillivray   | Sabra         |
| Silver Bow      | Herman Diestel   | Butte         |
| Sweet Grass     | James Vestal     | Big Timber    |
| Teton           | W. K. Flowerree  | Lowry         |
| Valley          | L. H. Miles      | Saco          |
| Yellowstone     | P. B. Moss       | Billings      |

## SHEEP INSPECTORS, 1905.

| County.     | Name.                    | Postoffice.          |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Broadwater  | Jeff. Doggett            | Johnson              |
| Carbon      | Frank L. Clark           | Red Lodge            |
| Chouteau    | D. A. Smith              | Hinsdale, Valley Co. |
| Custer      | D. H. Bowman, Reg. Insp. | Knowlton             |
| Custer      | W. S. Snell, Sp'l Insp.  | Miles City           |
| Dawson      | James Carson             | Glendive             |
| Deer Lodge  | Dr. A. H. Cheeney        | Anaconda             |
| Fergus      | B. C. White              | Garneil              |
| Gallatin    | John F. Work             | Bozeman              |
| Granite     | Lee C. Degenhart         | Philipsburg          |
| Madison     | L. S. Briggs             | Ennis                |
| Meagher     | C. W. Cook               | Unity                |
| Park        | J. W. Van Doren          | Livingston           |
| Park        | S. O'N. C. Brady         | Myersburg            |
| Powell      | William Williams         | Deer Lodge           |
| Ravalli     | B. S. Chaffin            | Corvallis            |
| Rosebud     | Andrew P. Tadsen         | Forsyth              |
| Sweet Grass | Tom Flannagan            | Absarokee            |
| Sweet Grass | J. W. Bailey             | Big Timber           |
| Silver Bow  | Dr. A. H. Cheeney        | Anaconda             |
| Valley      | D. A. Smith              | Hinsdale             |

Special Inspector.—Dr. R. A. Dennis has been employed by the Board as a Special Inspector for Billings and vicinity, and will be regularly stationed there.

Consulting Chemist.—Prof. Emil Starz, Helena.

State Veterinarian.—Dr. M. E. Knowles, Helena.



